

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY
HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Section 19.84 Wis. Stats., a regular meeting of the Brown County Human Services Committee was held on Wednesday, August 22, 2018 at the Aging & Disability Resource Center, 300 S. Adams Street, Green Bay, WI.

Present: Chair Hoyer, Supervisor Evans, Supervisor Brusky

Excused: Supervisor Linssen

Also Present: Supervisor Deslauriers, Supervisor Schadewald, Supervisor Borchardt, Public Health Officer Anna Destree, Health and Human Services Director Erik Pritzl, Community Services Administrator Jenny Hoffman, Children, Youth and Families Manager Kevin Brennan, Finance Manager Eric Johnson, ADRC Director Devon Christenson, Deputy Executive Jeff Flynt, Director of Administration Chad Weininger, Director of Port and Resource Recovery Dean Haen, ADRC Staff Christel Giesen, Laurie Ropson, Debra Bowers, Mary Schlautman, Kristen Willems, ADRC Board Members Larry Epstein, Tom Smith, Mary Johnson, Bev Bartlett, Mary Derginer, Randy Johnson, other interested parties and media.

I. Call Meeting to Order.

The meeting was called to order by Chair Hoyer at 5:40 pm.

II. Approve/Modify Agenda.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to approve. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

III. Approve/Modify Minutes of July 25, 2018.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to approve. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Comments from the Public - None.

Report from Human Services Chair

Chair Erik Hoyer thanked ADRC Director Devon Christenson and her staff for hosting tonight's meeting and for the treats that were provided. He said it is a pleasure to meet at the ADRC to share in their beautiful space.

1. Review Minutes of:

- a. Board of Health (May 8, 2018).
- b. Human Services Board (July 12, 2018).
- c. Children With Disabilities Education Board (November 21, 2017, January 16, 2018, March 20, 2018 & April 17, 2018).
- d. Veterans' Recognition Subcommittee (July 17, 2018).

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to suspend the rules and take Items 1a-d together. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to approve Items 1a-d. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Communications

2. Communication from Supervisor Schadewald re: I request the Human Services Committee and the Administration Committee to examine proposals to find ways to attract and keep the local residents in psychiatry to stay and work in Brown County. *Held for 90 days.*

Supervisor Schadewald informed the Administration Committee and Human Resources will be working on this. Health professionals will be in great demand and short demand so this applies to all of the health areas and he feels Brown County needs to start thinking about ways to retain the people we have. We should be thinking of incentives or other motivational things to keep people and Schadewald would like to hear any suggestions anyone has.

Supervisor Brusky informed she has talked to the Director of the Psychiatric Resident Program for the Medical College of Wisconsin and mentioned to him that this was something Brown County would be discussing and she shared that it was the opinion of the Director of the Psychiatric Resident program that a few thousand dollar incentive would not make much of a difference; what the residents want is to know that they are wanted here in the community. Brusky feels offering small things from time to time would be very appreciated and welcomed. She brought up the possibility of having some sort of a proclamation welcoming these residents or offering them free admittance to County attractions from time to time and suggested a community wide effort be made to include them in the community and show them what a great community we have.

Hoyer added that money is also appealing and noted that Green Bay is a fairly low cost area to live and people should be able to pay off their medical school loans faster here than they would be able to in a higher cost area which would also be attractive.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

3. **Communication from Supervisor Deslauriers: Request that the Health Department and the Port and Resource Recovery Department give a detailed report to the Human Services Committee on the timeline of events and communications concerning the discovery of Trichloroethylene in the County owned wells in the Town of Holland. This would also include the communication and remediation plan going forward. *Referred from County Board.***

Supervisor Deslauriers said he put this communication in to fully get up to speed on what happened in the Town of Holland. It is his understanding that well contamination occurred 6 – 8 months ago, but until the last PD&T meeting he was not aware of it nor was the Town of Holland, Health Department or DNR.

Director of Port and Resource Recovery Dean Haen said he brought this up at the last PD&T meeting as part of his director's report to let the Committee know what was happening and there would be costs to the County.

Haen explained that as part of building the south landfill, they are doing a 2 year evaluation of the baseline conditions before the landfill is constructed. As part of the process bailers were purchased and installed to bail the wells and he noted the wells are shallow groundwater wells in tight clay. They hired Badger Labs to go out and do some sampling and during the first round of sampling in January trichloroethylene (TCE) and methylene chloride was discovered. They questioned if there could have been some cross contamination with the lab so they did another round of testing which again showed TCE. Port and Resource Recovery then brought in Foth Infrastructure & Environment, LLC who sampled areas that Badger had not been as well as places where Badger had been. The result was that no TCE was found in areas that Badger had not been so it was determined that the sampling events likely had something to do with the TCE.

Haen continued that Port and Resource Recovery then met with Badger who said the cross contamination did not occur from their activities. Haen said a number of bailers had been purchased and for some reason one bailer could not fit down one of the wells and when that well was tested, no TCE was discovered so now they are starting down the path that the bailer is what is causing the contamination. The bailers were purchased by Robert E. Lee from Royal Custom Plastics and they have been questioning

those parties and that is where this currently stands. Haen said it has taken from January until now to do the technical and scientific analysis to figure out what is going on.

Haen provided a memorandum, a copy of which is attached, which was prepared by Foth and sets forth their plan with the DNR. Port & Resource Recovery intends to grind up the extra bailer and put it in an existing similar condition to try to leech the TCE off of it to show that it is in fact the bailers. They will also start redeveloping the wells. Haen said if the 22 wells, 19 of them are non-detect or below the drinking water standard and 3 of them have hits that are only slightly above the drinking water standard. This is not a terrible situation; it is unfortunate, but it is something that can be managed. The soil where the landfill is going is very tight clay and the DNR believes the TCE is contained in the wells. The purging of water and sampling will start next Friday and continue the following week and Haen feels the finding will be that the TCE has been eliminated, or will at least be decreasing. They are waiting for the DNR to approve this plan.

Haen continued that the map contained in the handout shows the groundwater wells and noted that the groundwater flows to the northwest and there really is not anybody in that direction. He also noted that the groundwater wells people have for drinking go down at least 300 – 400 feet down, but the County's wells are only about 20 – 60 feet down. It would take a drop of water over a year to move one foot.

Supervisor Evans asked what the County is using the wells for. Haen responded that the wells are to demonstrate what the existing conditions are for the landfill. They are to set a baseline. Haen said many of the wells will stay in existence but noted some are in the landfill footprint so those will be gone, but the rest will be there long term to establish baseline and current conditions. There are more than 100 wells on the site, and of those, 23 were sampled.

Evans asked if any of the adjacent land owners have been notified. Haen responded that the DNR is not requiring the County to contact anyone. He noted that once the baseline is done, they will be establishing existing conditions of private wells all around the landfill. As part of the plan, and to build some comfort level, Haen is proposing to go to the residents and check for VOCs (volatile organic compound). This is outlined on Item 5 of the handout. Evans asked why the DNR just found out about this in August when Haen knew about this in January. Haen said they are trying to figure out the technical reason this is going on. After the second round of testing that confirmed the presence of TCE, they felt the sampler had somehow cross-contaminated the wells. At that time Foth came in and confirmed that the TCE was in the wells where the baseline was being done, but it was not in the other wells. The lab was then brought in as the County felt they would probably end up suing them, but the lab made a very strong case that they did not cross contaminate and that it was probably the bailers.

The parties involved in this are Brown County, Badger Lab, Foth, DNR and Royal Custom Plastics. Haen said they are hoping they can prove with the tests they are going to do on the bailer that was never installed that that is where the TCE is coming from. The biggest thing is the geology of the site. With the tight clays, it is Haen's belief that nothing is moving off site and after this purging event, the TCE will be gone. They will be getting different bailers and will take four rounds of samples emptying the water in the clay four times and it will be tested each time. Haen anticipates seeing the TCE gone or significantly trending in the right direction.

Deslauriers asked how many of the wells have TCE in them. Haen noted that information is contained in the handout, but there are 19 with no detects or detects below the enforcement standard and 3 that were above the drinking water standard. Deslauriers asked what levels are in the wells right now and how many remain above the drinking level standard. Haen said of the 3 that had levels above the drinking water standard, only 1 was still above the standard the last time they were tested. This information is set forth in Table 1 of the handout.

Deslauriers said what he has heard so far is a lot of belief and conjecture, and noted that now, 6 – 8 months after the contamination event took place, if that is what happened, we do not know with certainty where the TCE came from and he asked Haen if that was correct. Haen said that was correct and noted that the plan has been laid out in the attachment. Deslauriers said it was Haen's conjecture when the contamination was discovered that it was from cross contamination, but now it seems to be the bailers. Haen clarified that the TCE coming from the bailers would in fact be cross contamination. Deslauriers feels the County is rolling the dice with the health and safety of the residents around the dump and asked if Haen is quailed to make medical decisions on behalf of the County. Haen responded that the authority on this is the DNR and the DNR is step in step with the County. Deslauriers noted the DNR did not get involved until after the PD&T meeting and they were contacted by the Health Department, 6 – 8 months after the TCE was first discovered. Haen informed they were not prepared to contact the DNR until more information was gathered as to what was going on and noted that when wells are on private property, there is no requirement to do anything.

Deslauriers said the fact is it was only through his questioning that the DNR got involved and he was curious to know when Port and Resource Recovery would have involved the DNR. Haen said it has to be understood that every time there is lab testing, it takes 30 days to get the results back. They have been working towards figuring out what is going on so the situation could be responsibly addressed. Deslauriers asked again when Haen would have engaged the DNR. Haen responded that it would have been right around now and noted that they are still moving through the process. If the DNR does not like the process proposed, they will modify it and work through it.

There is a landfill monitoring agreement between the County and Town of Holland which requires communications with DNR, environmental consultants and anything concerning the landfill be shared with the local monitoring committee in the Town of Holland, but the Town of Holland did not receive anything regarding this according to Deslauriers. He said if the County had done it's communication with the DNR upon the discovery of the TCE, it would have been the requirement of the County to communicate with the LMC and he would have been here 6 months ago talking about how the County should get in front of the issue. If there is no issue, which is Haen's opinion, then that should have been communicated to the landowners to reduce the fear. What is happening now is a situation where landowners do not know what the issue is and what the extent of the issue is. This is not an isolated oversight by Port and Resource Recovery, it had a health and safety impact and that is why Deslauriers asked that it be referred to this Committee. Haen said the County is fully communicating with the Town as they are required to do. They are working on things every day and the agreement says that formal communications must be shared and he has a legal opinion that states that. Haen feels what Deslauriers is doing is deliberate and he does not appreciate the fact that 19 of the wells fall within ranges where the water is drinkable. Deslauriers said he is here to ask questions and bring a health and safety concern forward to the Human Services Committee and is not doing anything deliberate.

Evans asked if Haen can say to the residents in the area that they do not have anything to worry about. Haen responded that the documents state that with the geology in the area, it would take one drop of water a year to move a foot and he is confident the TCE has not left the immediate vicinity of the wells. In addition, the wells sit hundreds of feet above the drinking water aquaphor. He does not believe there is any risk or concern to the neighbors. Evans said his concern is the people in the area and he worries about their wells becoming contaminated. Evans feels this is something that should be sent to the Board of Health and he will make a motion to this affect and noted that it is our job to make this more public because it is a big issue and although it seems that it is contained and there should not be any problems, Deslauriers seems to have a problem with the way this has been handled and he understands that as well.

Deslauriers continued that the reason he wanted this addressed at this meeting is because he thinks it is a problem when a department without medical or health experience keeps information like this in their own silo. He noted that when he communicated to Health and Human Services, the very next day this was addressed with the DNR. He finds the timeline of these events disturbing because this is a health and

safety issue, not a Port and Resource Recovery issue. He brought this to this committee because he wanted to ask the Health Department if there is any way we can change policy or enact a policy that would require department heads without health and safety training, experience and authorization to provide information immediately to the Health Department so it can be handled in a professional way.

Supervisor Schadewald agreed with Evans in that this should be referred to the Board of Health. He feels the biggest thing is we have to learn from what happened and there should be a policy that when a chemical or substance is found, one of the first calls should be to the Health Department.

Brusky asked if given the dangerous nature of TCE, Haen thought the Health Department should have been notified and, further, if the Health Department or DNR seemed to have an issue with not being contacted sooner. Haen reiterated what he said earlier that there was no requirement to notify anyone of this because it is on private property. The DNR understands that the TCE is isolated and recommended that the County reach out at some point to the neighbors, and Haen intends to do that by proposing to go sample private wells. They are still working on how to communicate with the neighbors, both in writing and with personal visits to help them understand what they are doing.

Brusky asked Public Health Officers Anna Destree if she had any issue with not being notified sooner. Destree responded that it would be the preference of the Health Department to be notified as soon as the County is aware of a problem so they can start their process. Destree presented a timeline of the activities by the Health Department, a copy of which is attached.

Chris Anderson, engineer with Foth, introduced himself to the Committee. Evans asked Anderson to explain in layman's terms what he felt happened and how it will be dealt with. Anderson said it is his belief that the dedicated bailers that were installed had a glue used that contained methylene chloride and TCE. Those bailers were put down the wells and in some of the wells the bailers actually sat in the water. Those wells had higher contamination levels initially than some of the deeper wells. They believe that the bailers were leeching the TCE and methylene chloride into the water they were testing. Anderson said one of the things they will be doing is mimicking the situation in a laboratory when they test the other bailer to see if they can get the same situation to happen. He also said there is a well that needs to be replaced and as they are drilling the new well, they will be collecting soil samples to be sure the TCE is not in the soil. In addition, they will be testing the new well to see if the TCE is in there, but they assume it will not be because the dedicated bailers they feel the contamination came from will never be in that well; they will likely be using disposable bailers.

Deslauriers reiterated his concern is the timing of the events involved and that he would like to see a policy put in place that if something like this happens again that involvement of the Health Department happens immediately. Deslauriers also felt an apology was appropriate from Haen for comments he made earlier and said he is here for the best interest and health and safety of his constituents and Brown County. Haen apologized but said when they don't have answers, they cannot speak. Anderson added that the beliefs set forth by Haen are backed up by technical expertise and science and analysis.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusly to forward this communication to the Board of Health. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to suspend the rules and take Item 9 at this time. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Although shown in the proper format here, Item 9 was taken at this time.

Wind Turbine Update

- 4. Receive new information – Standing Item.**

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Health & Human Services Department

5. Executive Director's Report.

Health and Human Services Director Erik Pritzl referenced the Comprehensive Community Services Program and said it is significant and addresses the needs of many people with mental health and substance abuse issues. The amount of services they are able to provide by having the program amounts to about \$3.5 million dollars annually. The Quality Assurance position which was added and supported by the County Board assures that the program is operating correctly and there were no deficiencies in the last survey and the County came through looking very, very good.

The other highlight Pritzl pointed out is with regard to the nursing home survey which was referenced in his report. The survey resulted in only 3 deficiencies which is well under the average in the state of 5.2. This shows the nursing home is very well run and they are in good shape. The deficiencies were regarding notices of transfer and discharge and a dietary issue concerning palatable food for pureed diets. They are working on their plan of correction to take care of what is needed.

Motion made by Supervisor Brusky, seconded by Supervisor Evans to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

a. Supplemental Report: Youth Corrections Overview.

Pritzl, Community Services Administrator Jenny Hoffman, and Children, Youth and Families Manager Kevin Brennan addressed the Committee. Pritzl noted they were asked to provide information on correctional utilization. An overview of youth corrections was provided in the agenda packet. Pritzl said juvenile corrections is going through a lot of change in the next 18 months, including decisions regarding who is going to run facilities and where they will be located.

Pritzl said the State will not tell Brown County they have to have a facility, but they will tell the County they have to have a contract in place or have our own resource. Evans asked what Pritzl is doing to address this at this time. Pritzl said the question that comes up is how much does a county use this service and which county should build the service and if we are going to build it, is it something that is going to be used by a bunch of other counties. Pritzl said Brown County is in a unique position in light of the current plan to add a pod to the jail, so we are presented with some different opportunities because of that construction. The rules are not written by the State yet, but they are in the process of being drafted. At this time, the facility requirements and programming requirements are not known, but we do know that there is money for counties to do this. At this time, it is very fluid and Pritzl said the County is continuing to be engaged in meetings, but he does not feel we have enough information to formally say what direction we are going.

Brennan said the State wants to transfer the responsibility for youth corrections to the counties, but counties are not in the business of running correctional facilities. They are looking at options and partnerships, but until the State comes forward with rules, an informed decision as to if we went to entertain this cannot be made. Brown County tries to use juvenile corrections as little as possible because it is not the most effective tool to curb teen crime. Both the judges and the Human Services Department are very hesitant to make a correctional recommendation except in very egregious matters.

Motion made by Supervisor Brusky, seconded by Supervisor Evans to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

b. Supplemental Report: Child Protective Services - employee turnover and case load.

Pritzl said there has been discussion within the department regarding reassigning the social worker/case manager position that was assigned homeless outreach which became vacant due to a retirement. There has been an increase in child protective services in terms of screened in reports and the intensity and complexity of those reports. Human Services manages risk in areas of institutional care settings, emergency and crisis situations and other complicated situations. Pritzl takes into consideration what tools he has to try to work on allocating resources and that position is one that could go through a table of organization change process. The homeless outreach responsibilities have been split up in other positions and Pritzl is trying to make some changes by allocating this vacant staff position temporarily to child protection. The proposed change is currently with HR.

Pritzl continued by talking about present significant concern of employee turnover and caseload specific to child protection. He thanked the Committee for bringing this up and giving it the attention it deserves. National turnover rates of 30 – 40% in child welfare are not uncommon and the average tenure of someone working in that capacity is about 2 years. Historically Brown County has done very well in this area, but now is starting to see turnover at levels that are of concern. They are looking at both internal and external strategies to address that, but Pritzl said there is staff with a lot of experience, passion and skill that have left Brown County to go to other counties. Work load is one of the reasons cited by staff that are leaving and Pritzl feels the current workload is such that even experienced staff would struggle. Evans asked what the exit interview process is. Pritzl said they are either done in writing or in person and Pritzl tries to be involved with the exit interviews along with HR.

Brennan said Children, Youth and Families encompasses child protection, foster care, juvenile court, shelter care and behavioral health. There are 10 supervisors and 120 staff in the unit. Brennan meets with people who are leaving to talk with them about why they are leaving and, in addition, he meets with every employee in the unit individually twice a year to keep abreast of what is going on in the department. Some of the things he has been discussing with Pritzl are trends that have been going on for a period of time. Brown County has the second highest rate of screened in cases just behind Milwaukee. He noted that 92% of juvenile court kids have a child protection history.

Brennan said staff is fleeing Brown County and this has been going on for about 3 years. Experienced staff as well as new staff are leaving and citing the same things over and over. These include workload and Brennan said Brown County has a workload that is higher than any county in the region and any comparable county in the state. They also cite the complexity of the cases. When newer, inexperienced staff leaves, more work falls on the more experienced staff and then they feel the pressure and leave. There are 18 staff that do investigations and only 2.5 of them have been here longer than 2 years. Everyone else has left due to high caseloads, lack of good pay or retirement. It takes two years to become a good child protection worker and Brennan noted it is a complex, traumatizing job. They see terrible things on a weekly basis and the job is not for everyone. Social workers are not even getting their feet wet and are thrown into complex situations and the anxiety is quite high. People leave for counties that have half the work load and make \$6 more per hour. Brennan said in Brown County it typically takes 8 years for an employee to get to the midpoint of their salary range whereas other counties are starting these people at midpoint. Brown County is becoming a training county for people who end up at other counties.

Evans asked what Human Services is going to propose. He does not have a problem giving raises and noted that he has not taken any pledge to not raise the levy. Evans said when he has problems with employees leaving, he finds out if it is management, training, lack of resources or whatever. Brennan said at this time he is just laying out the current situation. His proposal to solve things will not come until later and he said it is important for Evans to realize that as a manager, it is hard to ask for help. They typically take care of their own problems and they have been grinding away by redoing job descriptions and things like that, but it is getting to the point where they are going to have to ask for help and he does not take that lightly because he believes in himself as well as in his staff.

Currently the department has 3 open positions. Brennan said there are different turnover calculators out there and he gets angry when he puts his heart and soul into training people and then they go someplace else. Borchardt asked if there is any way to have new hires sign some sort of a contract or agreement to stay in the position for a certain amount of time or give some other incentive to help alleviate the turnover. Pritzl said those things could be looked at and that would also apply to any positions within the department, but before we go too far down the road, he does not want to lose sight of the basic fundamental piece which is the volume of work coming in and how to meet the requirements with standard, recommended caseload sizes. Brown County is not even close to the standard, recommended caseload. The raw numbers show Brown County is short on staff, and then when the turnover factor is added, the problem is compounded.

Hoffman said Brennan is an excellent manager and has an excellent management team, but in watching things progress, she sees the supervisors being stressed out. The capacity of cases and supervisor to staff ratio is higher than most counties, but the supervisors are diligent and compassionate and want to protect the children in the community. The supervisors are providing a lot of support to the new staff and are there for them 24/7. Hoyer asked if there would be any locum type situation that could help out. Pritzl responded that he is not aware of any situations that offer trained child welfare staff as locums.

Deslauriers said the financial piece will obviously be part of the solution for these issues and there are supervisors, including himself, who want to help. There will need to be some indication of where Human Services needs to be financially to alleviate these issues and that should be the priority of the plan going forward. Pritzl said they can estimate the cost relatively easily. They also have to look at what services are mandated and those include making sure there is child protective services in place. They will have to look internally at what is being done that is non-mandated and how to use those resources to focus on the mandated programs and services. This is going to be a tough conversation because they cannot have the mandated services looking the way they do while they have non-mandated programs that are being funded. Deslauriers commented that if something is not done relatively quickly through the budget process, the opportunity may be lost for another year to address the problem from a financial standpoint. Hoyer asked what Human Services would do if they had more money. Brennan responded that he would pump resources into the areas with the most risk and liability and contain it as much as possible.

Supervisor Brusky asked what the current case load is in Brown County and what the ideal case load is. Brennan said for investigations and initial assessments the average is 25 open cases per worker and the statewide recommendation is 10 – 12. Outagamie County is at 13 open cases, Dane County is at 17 and Rock County is at 19. With regard to ongoing case size, Brown County is currently at 16 – 18 as compared to Outagamie County that is at 12, Rock County that is at 14 and Dane County at 10. Brown County's supervisor to staff ratio is at 10 employees per supervisor while the State recommends 5. A 10:1 ratio would be barely doable if all the staff were trained properly, but that is not the case so that puts more of a load on the supervisors. Supervisors have been awesome and are willing to step in as needed with the inexperienced staff and are involved with the problem solving and thinking. Brusky asked how the morale in the department is and recalled Pritzl had mentioned several years ago that it was low. She informed the Board received an e-mail from someone in 2017 that indicated Human Services is truly in a crisis in regard to the ability to meet the community's needs and that they needed the Board's support. Brennan responded that he cannot comment on people's feelings of morale. They do their best to care take and prevent secondary trauma and provide them with the tools they need. What is different now is the complexity of the cases has increased as well as the emergent nature of the cases. There have been more emergency situations this year than last year. Pritzl added that Brennan has done a lot to try to boost morale and his efforts to meet with staff is a big step in the right direction and staff has also stepped up to try to improve morale amongst themselves. There are a lot of new people in the department which makes it difficult to say how morale is now as compared to 2017.

Brusky has also heard that staff are going to smaller counties and earning \$4,000 - \$6,000 more for lower caseloads and less stress and others are leaving to go somewhere with the same salary just to escape the

stress. She had done some reading on things like secondary trauma stress, vicarious trauma and compassion fatigue and she does not feel everyone understands the special stress social workers have. Brennan said things like secondary traumatic stress affects different employees differently and they need different things. It is always in the front of the brain of management to be aware of those things and try to mitigate those things and protect the employees from the job as much as they can.

Brusky continued that she has also heard that employees feel they are undervalued, devalued and frustrated which has to affect them. She has learned that there are people that have been with the county for a period of time and are training people coming in who are making more money. Brennan said it is a truism that when staff has an appropriate amount of work, they love their work and feel competent. He also said that years ago Brown County was the place to be and the employer of choice. Now, employees in the sunset of their careers are sad about the state of the affairs in the county and Brown County is now viewed as more of a place to start, but not stay.

The status of the class and comp was also discussed and Director of Administrator Chad Weininger informed the goal is still to have the process complete in the third or fourth quarter of this year.

Evans suggested Human Services comes back during the budget process to say what they need and then the Board can consider it. He said we have spent time talking about the problem, but no solutions were brought forward. Pritzl said as he indicated earlier, there are very difficult decisions that will have to be made and they may have to look at other services. They have to look at the safety services and if these cannot be done right and well, we will have to stop doing some of the other things. Pritzl said they can fund more staff, but it will come at the cost of other programs.

Brusky finds it very troubling that we are trying to serve some of the most vulnerable people in the County but we do not have the expertise or staff to serve them. She asked if Human Services is able to address this in their own department or if a study or something else was needed. Pritzl responded that to validate what is being said, someone could dig into it in terms of an analysis or study. Hoyer said there already seems to be a lot of data available. Brusky indicated that as a former CASA volunteer, she knows the problems are real. Pritzl said the situation is concerning and reiterated that Brennan has been doing a great job of managing this and a lot of tricks have been tried, but they are starting to run out of options.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Pritzl concluded by providing a copy of the Community Health Improvement Plan to the Committee. This plan is available for viewing in the County Board Office.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

6. Financial Report for Community Treatment Center and Community Services.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

7. Statistical Reports.

a) Monthly CTC Data.

- i. Bay Haven Crisis Diversion.
- ii. Nicolet Psychiatric Center.
- iii. CTC Double Shifts.

b) Child Protection – Child Abuse/Neglect Report.

c) Monthly Contract Update.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to suspend the rules to take Items 7ai, 7aii, 7aiii, 7b and 7c together. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to receive and place on file Items 7ai, 7aii, 7aiii, 7b and 7c. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

8. Request for New Non-Continuous and Contract Providers and New Provider Contract.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Aging & Disability Resource Center

9. Director's Report.

Chairman of the ADRC Board of Directors, Larry Epstein introduced himself and welcomed the Human Services Committee to the ADRC. He also thanked ADRC staff members and members of the Board of Directors for being at the meeting. Epstein said ADRC Director Devon Christenson and Supervisor Megan Borchardt will be talking about the ADRC's County Plan on Aging for 2019 – 2021, a copy of which is available for viewing in the County Board Office. Epstein said it is very important to find out from the community what the needs are and that is what is set forth in the report.

Christenson thanked the Committee and staff members for coming to tonight's meeting. She also thanked the Board and her staff for their participation and support. She said the Board is made up of very active, involved and passionate people who care a lot about the issues.

At this time, a Power Point presentation was shown, a copy of which is attached. Following the presentation, Hoyer asked if there was a section in the report that features numerical goals. Christenson said the smart goals have to be time-limited, there has to be data collected for each goal and then how they report it. There is a lot of data in the plan around the current conditions in the community as well as a lot of quotes from the customers they spoke with.

Brusky asked about the dementia care specialist and Christenson said they have a new dementia care specialist as well as a dementia care specialist assistant. They are going to be implementing a new program through the dementia care specialist called DICE which is an evidence based program to help families deal with challenging behaviors. The program is a one-on-one intervention in homes and the behavioral will be described and investigated and then a plan will be created for implementation and there will be evaluations as to how well it is working. The purpose of the program is to reduce the use of psychotropic medications for people with dementia because that just masks what is happening and does not help intervene at levels that need to occur.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Syble Hopp – No items.

Veterans Services – No items.

Other

10. Audit of bills.

Motion made by Supervisor Brusky, seconded by Supervisor Evans to acknowledge receipt of the bills. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

11. Such other Matters as Authorized by Law.

Hoyer informed the next meeting will be held on September 26 at 6:00 pm.

12. Adjourn.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to adjourn at 8:21 pm. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Respectfully submitted,

Therese Giannunzio
Administrative Specialist



Memorandum

Foth Infrastructure & Environment, LLC
2121 Innovation Court, Suite 300
P.O. Box 5126 • De Pere, WI 54115-5126
(920) 497-2500 • Fax: (920) 497-8516
www.foth.com

August 21, 2018

TO: Dean Haen – Brown County Port & Resource Recovery Department
Chad Doverspike – Brown County Port & Resource Recovery Department

CC: Marty Sturzl, PE – Foth Infrastructure & Environment, LLC

FR: Sharon Kozicki, PG, PMP – Foth Infrastructure & Environment, LLC
Chris Anderson, PE – Foth Infrastructure & Environment, LLC

RE: Brown County Proposed South Landfill Timeline and Response to the Observed
Groundwater Enforcement Standard Exceedances

Introduction

Foth Infrastructure & Environment, LLC (Foth) has prepared this memorandum (memo) at the request of the Brown County Port & Resource Recovery Department (BCPRRD) to summarize and communicate a plan to address recent monitoring results. Baseline monitoring was conducted at the Brown County South Landfill (BCSL) project site in advance of the resubmittal of the Plan of Operations (POO).

The 2018 sampling results indicated the presence of Trichloroethylene (TCE) and methylene chloride, both are volatile organic compounds (VOCs) typically associated with degreasing, dry cleaning operations, or paint stripping. Additional data collected upon the detections of TCE and methylene chloride indicate that the presence of these compounds in some of the site groundwater monitoring wells is not indicative of an ongoing source and is likely the result of dedicated bailers that were installed in most of the baseline monitoring well network. The information gathering process was presented in an August 13, 2018 memorandum to BCPRRD and subsequent meeting with the WDNR on August 15th, 2018 with Brown County and WDNR representatives. A timeline of activities is provided in Attachment 1.

This memorandum has been prepared in response to discussions during a meeting with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), Brown County representatives, and Foth. The purpose of this memorandum is to present the next steps in the evaluation of the presence of TCE in monitoring wells at the project site.

Background

Detections of TCE were unexpected as there were no TCE detections during previous baseline sampling activities in the 1990s and the site is undeveloped farm land. Current detections of methylene chloride appeared to be somewhat consistent with the baseline activities in the 1990's and were originally presumed to be laboratory contaminants, as it was in the previous baseline events. A search of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) online database indicates no identified sources for the TCE nearby.

The concentrations of TCE in site wells ranges from <1 to 10.1 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$). The results are summarized in Table 1. Most detections were below or just slightly above the TCE enforcement standard (ES) of 5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The ES is the same as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency National Drinking Water Standard. Nineteen wells were non-detect or below the ES for TCE. Only MW-10 was above the ES for TCE during all three events. MW-30 and MW-49 were above the ES only in February.

The concentrations of methylene chloride in site wells ranged from <1.1 to 83 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The ES for methylene chloride is also 5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Ten wells were non-detect or below the ES for methylene chloride.

No TCE or methylene chloride were detected in baseline monitoring well MW-12C. It should be noted that this well did not have a dedicated bailer installed due to inner diameter restrictions.

Next Steps

This section presents the next steps as discussed in the meeting on August 15, 2018 with the WDNR.

1. Bailer Equipment Blank

Twenty five, 8-foot, bailers were purchased from Royal Custom Plastics in November 2017 by Robert E. Lee (REL). Twenty two were installed in baseline monitoring wells by REL. At least one of these unused bailers will be tested for VOCs.

The unused bailer will be inserted into a Schedule 40 polyvinyl chloride (PVC) tube, the same as the monitoring wells on site, and clean water will be added to the PVC to submerge the bailer. Samples will be collected at 1 hour, 24 and 72 hours after the bailers are submerged and tested for VOCs by Pace Analytical Laboratories (Green Bay, WI).

This testing was requested by the WDNR. If there are detections of VOCs this will support that the bailers are the cause of the TCE and methylene chloride. It is important to note that if VOCs are not detected on the unused bailer it is not proof that they are not the source of the TCE and methylene chloride in the groundwater. TCE and methylene chloride are volatile and may have evaporated since they were manufactured.

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2. Well Redevelopment

The affected baseline monitoring wells will be redeveloped and a purging program will be initiated with the intention of removing any remaining VOCs and methylene chloride that were introduced. The baseline monitoring well network is shown on Figure 1. Monitoring wells and associated nested wells; MW-2, MW-6, MW-7, MW-10, MW-12, MW-30, MW-41, MW-42X, MW-49, MW-58, MW-71, MW-75 will be part of the redevelopment program. The wells were redeveloped in accordance with the requirements of NR141.21 in December of 2017 by Badger Laboratories. This subsequent redevelopment program will consist of the following elements:

- a. Purging of the water in each well. Multiple well volumes will be removed. The recharge rate of most of these wells is slow so purging will take multiple events.
- b. Agitation of the water within the screened interval. The purpose of the agitation will be to stir up any sediment settled at the bottom of the well that may contain VOCs.
- c. Aeration of the water within the screened interval. The purpose of the aeration will be to introduce air into the formation to volatilize any remaining VOCs in the well, filter pack, or formation.

The monitoring wells will be purged and agitated 4 times; on Friday August 24, Monday, August 27, Wednesday, August 29, and Friday August 31.

After four rounds of redevelopment, monitoring well MW-49 will be tested for VOCs to assess the success of the redevelopment program. Based on the results, a second round of redevelopment, which would include aeration, may be initiated or the redevelopment will be determined to be successful. The remaining wells will be tested after successful redevelopment and the baseline sampling for the POO will be reinitiated.

3. Collect Soil Samples from MW-10A Replacement Boring

The casing at MW-10A cracked and the well needs to be replaced. Subsurface Exploration Services (SES) (Little Suamico, WI) has been hired by BCPRRD to abandon the damaged well and install a replacement well.

The replacement well will be installed using 2-inch, SCH 40 PVC to approximately 70 feet below ground surface with a two foot screen, the same as MW-10A. 2.5-foot split spoon samples will be collected every 10 feet and VOC samples will be collected for analysis from the water table to approximately 70 feet, for a total of 5 or 6 VOC samples. The soil samples will be sent to Pace for analysis of VOCs. The replacement well will be installed near MW 10 and will be named MW-10A-R.

4. Additional Groundwater Sampling

During the August 15th meeting with the WDNR, additional groundwater monitoring was requested from downgradient wells MW-13, MW-13A, MW-3, and MW-10A-R (when installed and developed). Samples will be collected from these wells and analyzed for VOCs to evaluate the presence of TCE and methylene chloride in these downgradient wells that did not have dedicated bailers installed in them. The samples will be sent to a Wisconsin licensed laboratory.

5. Sampling Private Wells

During the August 15th meeting with the WDNR, private well sampling was suggested from downgradient private wells.

Groundwater flow direction at the project site is to the west. There are two private groundwater wells located west of the proposed landfill site. VL548 and YG310. BCPRRD will contact the owners of these wells as well as the other private wells in the vicinity of the proposed landfill to request permission to sample for VOCs.

The wells will be tested for VOCs by a Wisconsin licensed laboratory. The water samples will be collected at the point after the water is pumped from the ground but before it goes through any kind of water treatment. If this is not possible, a licensed Wisconsin water wells driller will be contacted to pull the pump and collect a groundwater sample.

Private wells within 1,200 feet of the South Landfill footprint will be tested this fall for baseline parameters as part of the POO permit submittal.

Water and Soil Management

Water and soil generated during the activities described above will be contained in 5-gallon or 55 gallon drums as appropriate. Water will be hauled off-site for disposal into NEW Water sewer system. Soil generated during the well replacement will be contained in 55-gallon drums and tested for VOC's. If the results come back clean, the soil will be emptied from the drums in the borrow area on the project site. If the results show TCE or methylene chloride, the soil will be disposed of at an appropriate landfill.

Schedule and Reporting

Well redevelopment will commence on Friday, August 24. MW-10A-R is scheduled for replacement on Friday, August 24. Soil VOC samples will be collected on this day. Bailer testing will be initiated sometime before the end of the month, after design and planning for the experiment to ensure unbiased results. The private wells can be sampled for VOCs as soon as the individuals are notified and permission is obtained.

Results from the activities above will be reported to the WDNR within 30 days of the completion of the activity. A subsequent meeting will be scheduled to discuss the status of the environmental repair activities and bring the case to closure following the NR 700 requirements.

Attachment 1 Timeline of Activities

1. November 7, 2017 – Dedicated bailers were installed in select groundwater monitoring wells by Robert E. Lee (Green Bay, WI). The bailers were purchased new from Royal Custom Plastics and are described as 1.75-inch outer diameter by 8 foot long bailers made of a polycarbonate material.
2. December 11, 12, and 13, 2017 – Selected monitoring wells were developed by Badger Laboratories (Green Bay, WI).
3. December 15-19, 2017, February 13-16, 2018, and April 24-26, 2018 – Badger collected groundwater samples as part of the baseline monitoring and verification sampling. Results for TCE and methylene chloride are provided in Table 1. Results are typically provided within 30 days after the event.
4. March 2018 – Data evaluation was completed by Foth on the first two rounds of sampling and the presence of TCE was noted. Discussions began to explain and investigate the source of the TCE.
5. April 25, 2018 – During the April event, Badger was requested to collect a split sample at MW-49 to test for lab contamination. Split samples were sent to Pace Analytical and Test America for analysis of VOCs. All results were consistently positive, indicating that the parameters were present in the water and it was not lab contamination.

Split Sampling Results Summary

Parameter	Badger Labs	Pace	Test America
TCE (ug/L)	4.8	3.4	4.3
Methylene Chloride (ug/L)	20.4	12	20.4

20.4 = Sample result was above the enforcement standard (ES).

6. June 1, 2018 – Foth completed a confirmation sampling event. The following wells were sampled for VOCs:
 - a. MW-49 – This well was chosen as a control as it was developed, sampled, and had both TCE and Methylene Chloride detections. This was also the well that the split sample was collected from.
 - b. MW-5B, MW-5X, and MW-5A – This well nest was chosen because it was developed but not sampled by Badger and is located amongst other well nests with detections.
 - c. MW-25, MW-25A, and MW-25B – This well nest was chosen because it was not developed, not sampled and is located amongst other well nests with detections.
 - d. MW-4 and MW-4A – This well nest was chosen because it was not developed, and not sampled by Badger and is located in a different subwatershed.

Foth Sampling Event Results Summary

	Methylene Chloride	TCE
--	--------------------	-----

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MW-49		
MW-5A	N	N
MW-5B	N	N
MW-5X	N	N
MW-25	N	N
MW-25A	N	N
MW-25B	N	N
MW-4	N	N
MW-4A	N	N

ES = Sample result was above the enforcement standard (ES).

N = Not detected above the method detection limit.

The results indicate that the TCE and methylene chloride is restricted to the baseline monitoring wells.

7. June 14, 2018 – Results of the Foth sampling were presented to Brown County. Based on the results it appears that there was a cross contamination that occurred during the baseline sampling activities.
8. August 7, 2018 – Representatives from Badger Labs and Foth met with Brown County to review the results of the sampling and confirmation. Badger provided a summary of their procedures and equipment used. Based on the discussion of methods it was determined that it was unlikely the result of cross contamination during sampling. It was also presented that well MW-12C did not have a dedicated bailer installed due to inner diameter restrictions. This well did not have methylene chloride or TCE during any of the sampling events. This provided evidence that the TCE and methylene chloride may be linked to the dedicated bailers that were installed.
9. August 8, 2018 – Representatives of Foth and Brown County had a telephone conference with the WDNR to discuss the results of the sampling as a result of a public notification received by the WDNR. The timeline and results were discussed and the WDNR was notified that additional information was being requested from the bailer supplier, Royal Plastics in De Pere and Robert E. Lee.
10. August 15, 2018 – Safety Data Sheets (SDS) were requested from Royal Custom Plastics (De Pere, WI) on August 13, 2018. Upon receipt and review, one SDS for Weld-on 3, an acrylic plastic cement, contains methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, and methyl Methacrylate Monomer. It is very likely that the dedicated bailers were the source of the TCE and methylene chloride. All of the dedicated bailers were removed from the wells on August 15, 2018, the same day the SDS were obtained.

Brown County removed all of the dedicated bailers in the morning of 8/15. The bailers were bagged and the locations they were removed from were documented. The bailers are being stored for now.

In the afternoon, representatives of Brown County and Foth met with the WDNR at the WDNR Green Bay service center. The site will be listed as a pending

BRTTS case and handled by remediation and redevelopment. After completion of the requested response a summary memo will be prepared. The response memo was prepared as a result of this meeting. It details the actions that will be taken to remove the TCE and methylene chloride from the affected wells and provide evidence that there is no other potential source of TCE or methylene chloride at the site.

11. August 20, 2018 – A response plan was prepared as discussed in the August 15, 2018 meeting with the WDNR. The response plan will be submitted to the WDNR for concurrence with the plan.

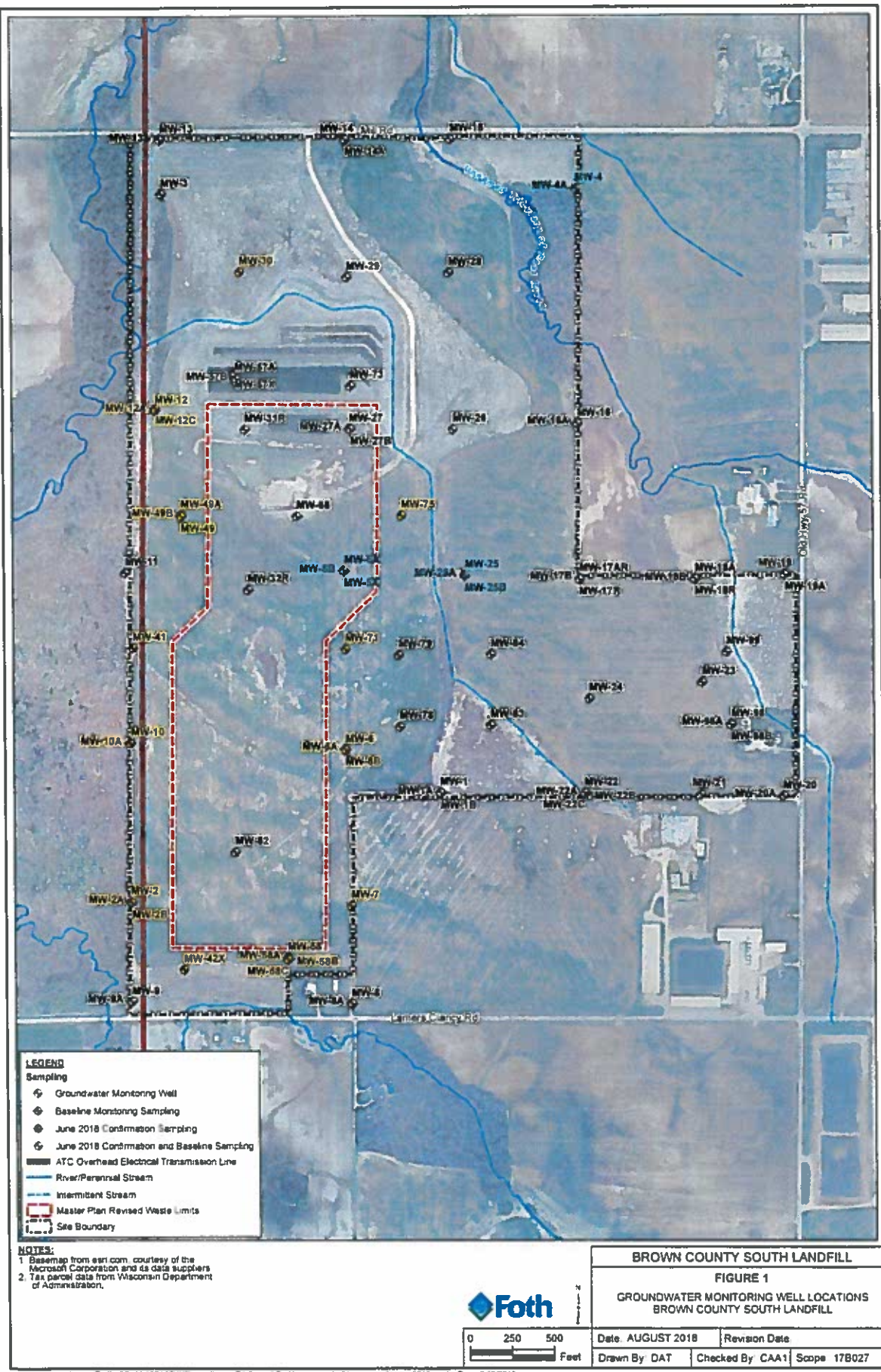
Table 1
Selected Groundwater Results Summary from BCSL

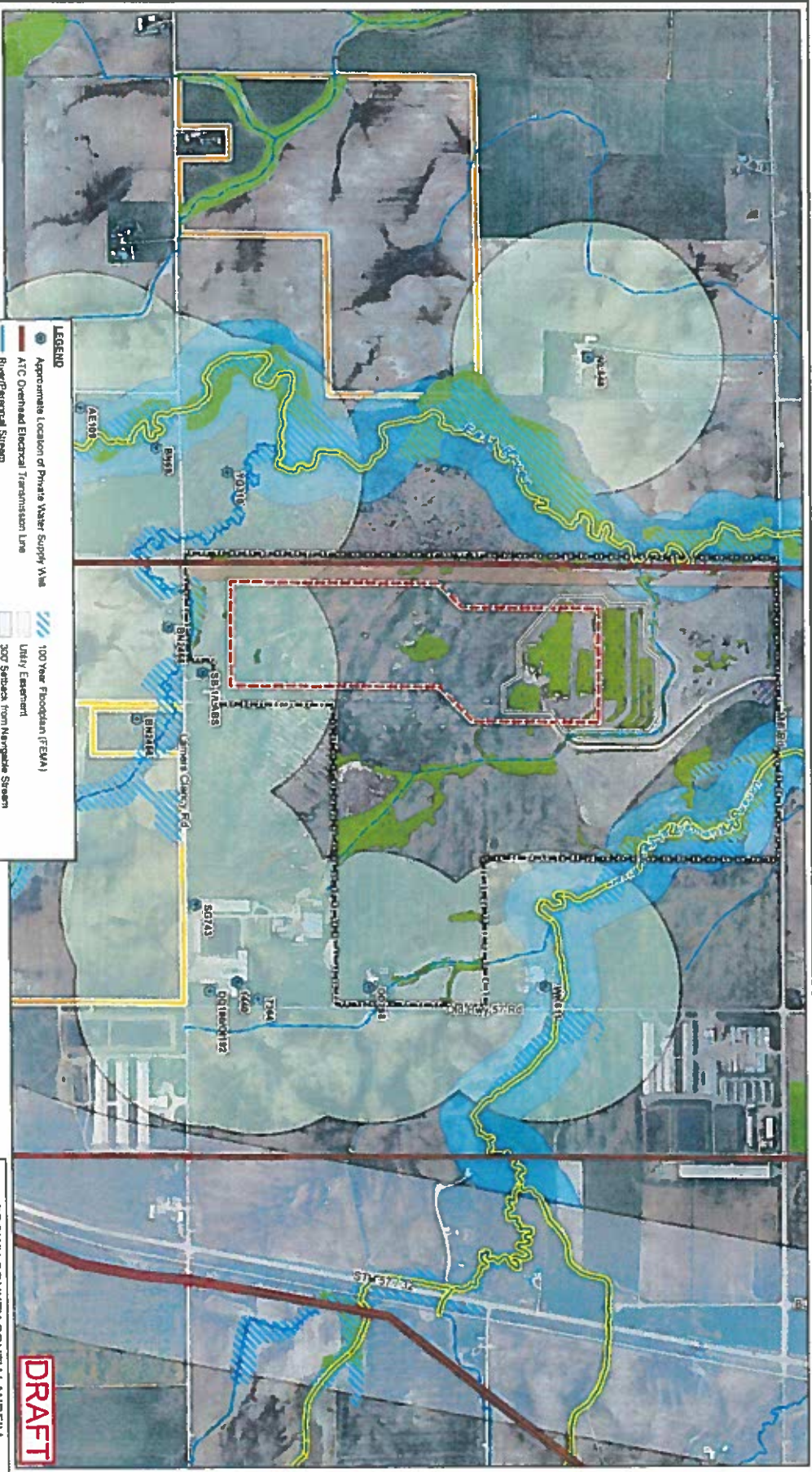
Location	Parameter												
	Sulfate (mg/L)				PCE(µg/L)			Methylene Chloride (µg/L)			TCE(µg/L)		
	ACL	PAL 125/ES 250			PAL 0.5/ES 5			PAL 0.5/ES 5			PAL 0.5/ES 5		
	POO	Dec-17	Feb-18	Apr-18	Dec-17	Feb-18	Apr-18	Dec-17	Feb-18	Apr-18	Dec-17	Feb-18	Apr-18
MW-2	-	68	66	61	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	<0.94	<1.32	<1.32	<0.45	0.32J	0.41J
MW-2A	650	295	282	262	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	8.8	34	29	0.97J	4.8	4.2
MW-2B	740	332	319	286	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	1.8	11.6	8.5	0.65	3.04	2.94
MW-6	690	273	257	146	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	9.6	15.3	10.9	2.37	4.0	2.04
MW-6A	480	392	355	353	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	1.15J	2.92J	2.9J	<0.45	1.01	1.57
MW-6B	300	266	280	259	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	<0.94	<1.32	<1.32	<0.45	0.33J	0.43J
MW-7	250	201	166	152	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	4.9	25.5	17.5	0.46J	2.73	1.08
MW-10	1600	479	489	452	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	13.6	21.9	16.2	6.2	7.8	6.3
MW-12	580	236	201	160	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	4.8	14.8	10.3	1.1J	2.81	1.85
MW-12 (duplicate)	580	NA	NA	167	NA	NA	<0.38	NA	NA	13.4	NA	NA	2.02
MW-12A	2500	2172	1412	1108	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	1.1J	6.3	11.6	<0.45	0.65J	1.62
MW-12A (duplicate)	2500	2040	NA	NA	<0.48	<0.38	NA	1.23J	NA	NA	<0.45	NA	NA
MW-12B	2400	363	302	243	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	1.25J	4.6	3.13J	0.62J	2.09	1.73
MW-12C	1900	2968	1761	1585	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	<0.94	<1.32	<1.32	<0.45	<0.3	<0.3
MW-40	-	791	443	451	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	3.6	16	7.1	2.41	7.4	4.2
MW-41	-	634	361	376	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	1.92J	1.79J	<1.32	0.76J	1.44	0.49J
MW-41 (duplicate)	-	385	NA	NA	<0.48	<0.38	NA	2.2J	NA	NA	1.21J	NA	NA
MW-42X	510	373	400	173	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	<0.94	3.4J	11.7	<0.45	0.6J	3.03
MW-42X (duplicate)	510	NA	395	NA	<0.48	<0.38	NA	NA	3.2J	NA	NA	0.63J	NA
MW-49	3900	972	670	375	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	23.1	83.0	20.6	3.9	10.3	4.8
MW-49A	940	1334	771	730	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	4.0	8.6	12.4	1.26J	2.7	3.5
MW-49B	110	2327	1701	1472	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	2.9J	3.8J	3.03J	<0.45	1.21	0.94
MW-58	310	323	280	247	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	4.0	9.1	13.9	1.02J	2.37	2.81
MW-58 (duplicate)	310	NA	NA	279	NA	NA	<0.38	NA	NA	14.9	NA	NA	3.20
MW-58A	700	791	450	466	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	1.9J	2.65J	14.3	<0.45	0.33J	2.44
MW-58B	370	244	246	229	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	<0.94	<1.32	2.07J	<0.45	0.32J	1.16
MW-71	-	181	144	136	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	4.8	8.6	10.0	2.05	2.7	2.63
MW-71 (duplicate)	-	NA	155	NA	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	NA	8.4	NA	NA	2.64	NA
MW-75	4100	2812	210	1685	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	4.9	13.6	16.1	1.28J	2.44	3.16
TB-1		NA	NA	NA	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	<0.94	<1.32	<1.32	<0.45	<0.3	<0.3
TB-2		NA	NA	NA	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	<0.94	<1.32	<1.32	<0.45	<0.3	<0.3
TB-3		NA	NA	NA	<0.48	<0.38	<0.38	<0.94	<1.32	<1.32	<0.45	<0.3	<0.3

Prepared by: ZJM
Checked by: DJM4

Bolded – ES Exceedance
Italicized – PAL Exceedance

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NOTES:

- 1. Screenshot from aer.com, courtesy of the
- 2. International Corporation and is data supplied
- 3. by the International Western Department
- 4. of Administration
- 5. Address point data from Brown County
- 6. Private water supply well locations mapped
- 7. from WDNR growing water system database
- 8. Well locations have not been field verified
- 9. 5. Contour lines include wetland, utility easements, navigable
- 10. streams (DOE buffer), flood (DOE buffer), floodplains
- 11. and private water wells (DOE buffer)

LEGEND

- Approximate location of Private Water Supply Well
- ATC Overhead Electrical Transmission Line
- River/Reversed Stream
- Intermittent Stream/Drainage Swale
- Navigable Stream (DNR)
- Master Plan Revised Waste Limits
- Approximate Historic Waste Limits
- Flood Delineation Wetland (DEI, 2017)
- WDNR Mapped Wetland
- 100 Year Floodplain (FEWA)
- Utility Easement
- 300' Setback from Navigable Stream
- 1,000' Setback from Highway
- Existing Wetland Stormwater Features
- 1,200' Setback from Private Water Supply Well
- Other Brown County Solid Waste Property
- Site Boundary

BROWN COUNTY SOUTH LANDFILL

FIGURE 2

BROWN COUNTY SOUTH LANDFILL
SITE LOCATION CRITERIA

DRAFT



Date: DECEMBER 2017	Revision Date
Drawn By: BJW1	Checked By: DJM4
Scope: 178027	

BROWN COUNTY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Public Health Division

610 S. BROADWAY STREET, RM. 201
P. O. BOX 23600
GREEN BAY, WI 54305-3600



Anna Destree, MS, Public Health Officer

PHONE: (920) 448-6400 FAX: (920) 448-6449 / 448-6479 WEB: www.co.brown.wi.us FACEBOOK: @BrownCountyPublicHealth

To: Human Services Committee

From: Anna Destree, Brown County Public Health Officer

Date: August 22, 2018

Re: Timeline of events and communications RE County owned wells in Town of Holland

Public Health Timeline:

8/6/2018: Public Health Officer Anna Destree was notified about the situation in an email from Brown County Health & Human Services Executive Director, Erik Pritzl

- Anna emailed the DNR and called both the DNR and DHS to notify them of the situation
- Anna called Brown County Port & Resource Recovery Department to ask about the situation, and notified Director Dean Haen that the DNR was called.
- Dean shared with Anna emails detailing the baseline monitoring
- DNR and DHS confirmed, and DNR became lead agency

8/8/2018: Anna participated in a conference call held to provide DNR with information needed from Brown County Port & Recovery to proceed with the DNR's assessment/investigation. A follow-up meeting to discuss findings and next steps was set for 8/15/2018

8/15/2018: Anna attended the 8/15/2018 meeting at the Green Bay DNR location.

- Foth/Port and Recovery shared with the group data, their process thus far, and information indicating that adhesive used in the well bailers frequently contained TCE and was a likely source of the well contamination. They also shared that the contamination was likely confined to the affected wells on the property.
- Further assessment and monitoring will still be completed by the DNR and Port and Recovery, but given the current data and information available, it does not appear that there is an imminent human health hazard present that could affect neighboring wells.
- Communication to neighboring landowners will be sent detailing the project so far, including notification of what was found, and educating them on monitoring efforts as the landfill project continues. The communication will also provide them with resources of where to go if they would like to test their own well.



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

3



ADRC 3-Year Plan 2019-2021 Brown County

Mission

Its all
about the
Mission



People



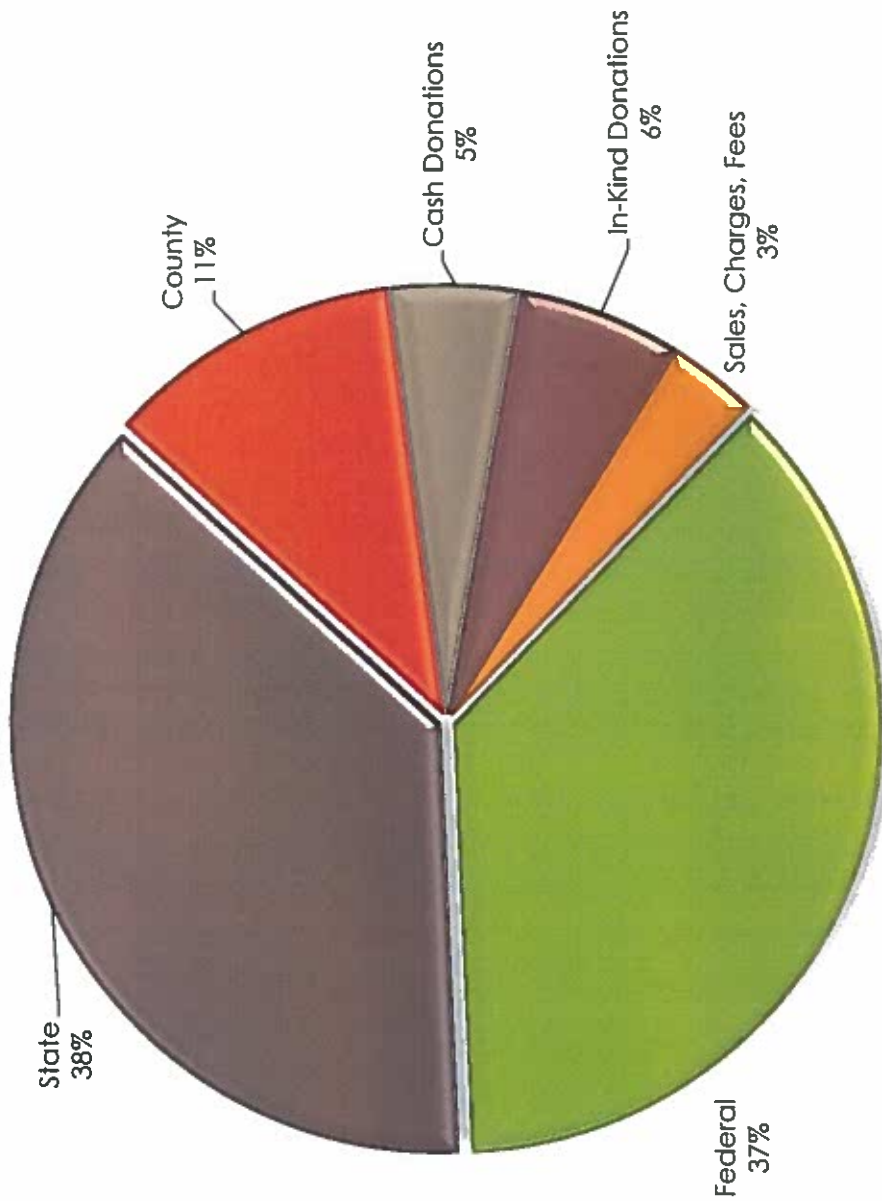
Just a note to say that until we talked, I had no idea of all the support that is available for our loved ones with Alzheimer's disease and their caregivers. It also helps to know who to call when things get difficult. I once asked my aunt's doctor, Dr. Jason Hoppe, who to call if I need help. He told me to call the ADRC. They are the "go to place" he said. I just wanted to thank you and your organization for being there for people like my Aunt and me."

Funding Sources



ADRC Revenue Sources

2017 Data



Core Services

Information and Assistance, Options, Screen, Enrollment

Prevention and Outreach: Classes, Coalitions

Elderly and Disability Benefit Specialist

ADRC Programs: Education, Events, Grounded Cafe

Nutrition: Congregate and Homebound Meals

Plan



- Older American's Act : Every 3 Years
- State of Wisconsin
- White House Conference on Aging held every 10 years- Democracy in Action. Older Persons are in Charge
- Significant focus on community input
- Smart Goals

The Process

- Started October of 2017
- Retreat of ADRC Board , Coordinators, Regional and State Staff and volunteers
- Used Volunteers to assist focus group facilitation
- Dr. Higgins, UWGB Social Work Program assisted with survey and focus group tool development and analysis

Focus Groups



- 8 focus Groups: different populations, different times, different views
 - Options for Independent Living
 - Casa Alba
 - St. Edward and Isadore-rural
 - ADRC: Employment, board, Volunteer

Board 1:1



Larry
Epstein
(Chair)



Pat FINDER-
STONE
(Vice Chair)



Bev
Bartlett
(Secretary)



Mary
Derginer
(Treasurer)



Megan
Borchardt



Arlie
Doxtater



Mary
Johnson



Randy
Johnson



Debi
Lundberg



Sr. Melanie
Maczka



Linda Mamrosh
(& Leo)



Amy
Payne

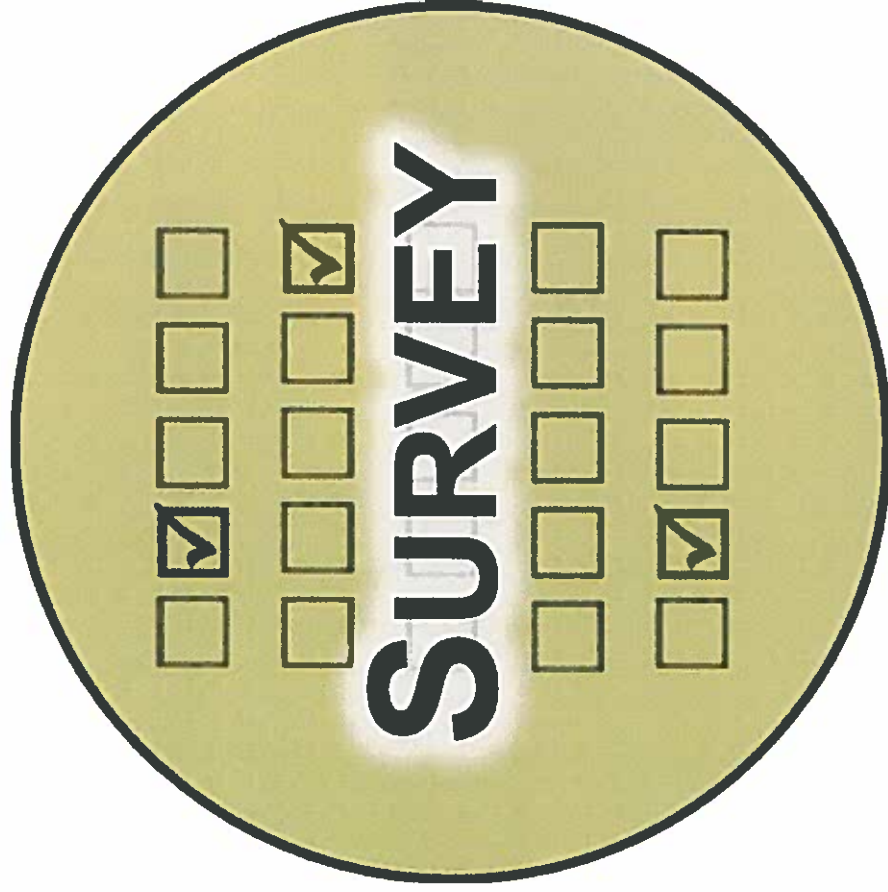


Tom
Smith



Sam
Warpinski

Surveys

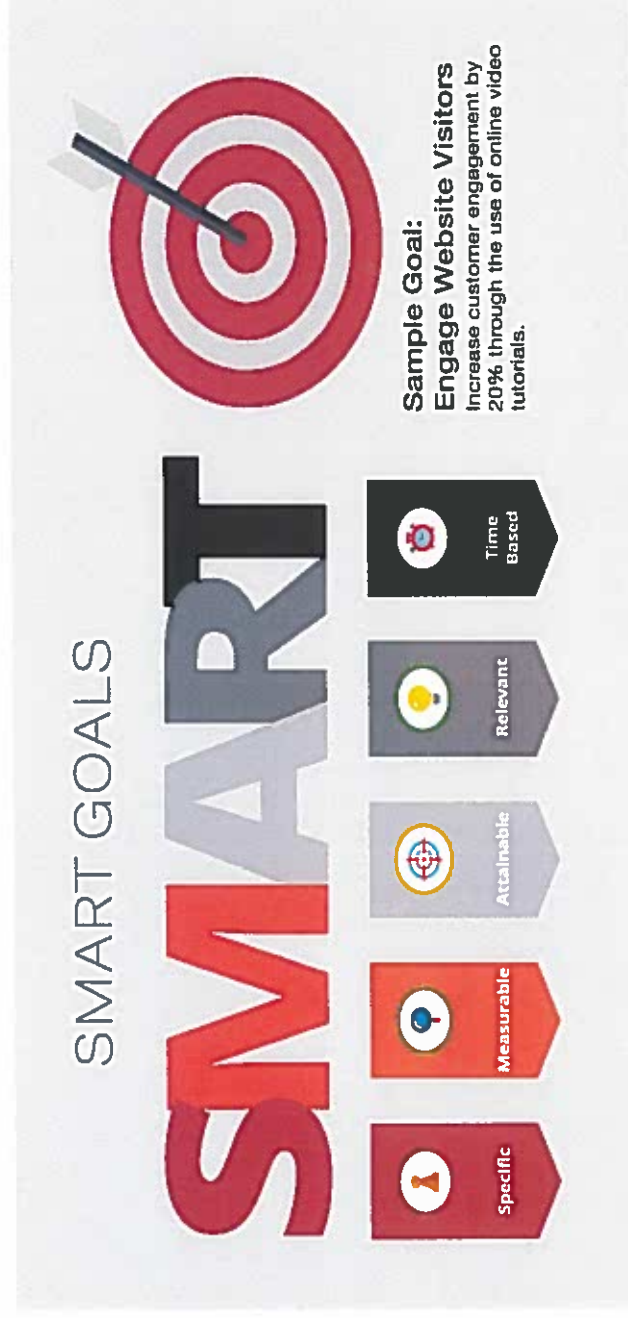


Staff
Professionals
Volunteers

Required Focus Areas by the Federal government

- Advocacy
- Healthy Aging
- Nutrition
- Caregiving
- Dementia

Goals



Themes Emerged Following Analysis:

- Improving and Maintaining Programs & Services
- Public Awareness of the ADRC
- Transportation and Accessibility
- Nutrition Awareness and Education
- Caregiver Supports

Advocacy



- Required by the Older American's Act and shared goal of the disability network
- Federal, state and local responsibility
- Important role in giving voice to those in our communities

Advocacy



Customers want to have more direct impact on local policy

Looking for the ability to impact systems, businesses, and become the group that policy makers go to for feedback

Our Goals:

- Recruit new members to the Disability and Older Adult advocacy teams
- Combine the efforts of a newly formed Disability Advocacy Team with the Older Adult Advocacy team on 3 unique advocacy efforts over the next 3 years
- Organize efforts for state advocacy days each year of the plan
- Create tutorials on finding your legislator, letter writing and communication with policy makers on the ADRC advocacy page of our website.

Healthy Aging



- Prevention a main mission to reduce utilization of deep end services
- Involves the whole person-many dimensions
- Includes physical, emotional, financial, social, environmental,
- The ADRC receives small federal dollars to provide services but prioritizes state ADRC grant to assure a wide variety of programs are offered
- People value maintaining their health

Healthy Aging



Customers with disabilities feel local classes aren't accessible to them-too difficult, can't follow, they don't want to slow others down

Transportation on weekends and access to leisure activities to stay well are limited

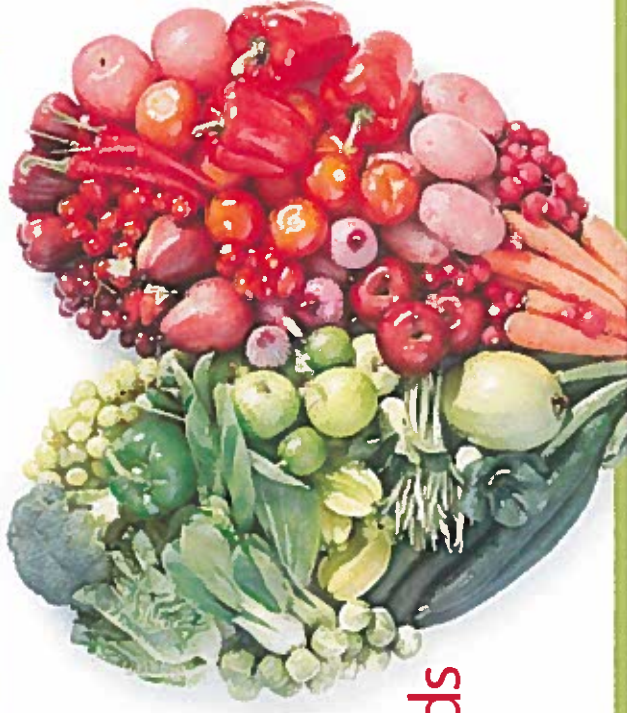
Need a variety of options not just evidenced based classes

Our Goals

- Begin some new programs for persons with disabilities with an OT PhD student (Yoga)
- Integrate loneliness assessment into psych-social assessment
- Create "Work out your Brain part 2"
- Implement Health Living with Diabetes in Spanish
- Implement Mind over Matter-incontinence control
- Collaborate with "foundations" offering onsite mental health counseling
- Conduct an Ageism Campaign-7.5 years longer

nutrition

the right balance of real foods



- Core ADRC service-largest national program
- Congregate numbers declining nationwide
- Home Delivered customers growing and short term
- Rural communities need more exploration

Nutrition



Customers are unsure of the best diet with so much overwhelming/confusing/conflicting information in the public

Affordability of healthy food shared

Food safety a concern-without proper knowledge

Socialization during meals critical

Our Goals:

- Nutrition education presentation and online videos posted on the ADRC website
- New Pop Up dining pilot program started in rural communities
- Implement new HDM route in Town of Scott and Town of Green Bay
- Develop and serve new ethnic menu items to attract more diverse customers

Dementia



14,000 persons in Brown County

Public Health Emergency

System impact as well as individual interventions necessary. Coalitions and 1:1 strategies

Our Goals:

- Promote and lead the work of the coalition
- Prevention programs for stress reduction and socialization
- Educational programs in the high schools
- Purple Angel business training
- Implement DICE for behavioral interventions and reduced use of psychotropic medications



Brown County Dementia Friendly Asset Map

- Dementia Friendly Coalition
- First Responder Crisis Committee (FRCC)
- Subcommittees:
- Purple Angel
- Down Syndrome & Dementia
- Community Education
- Memory Cafe
- DCS Supports or provides
- Identified Opportunities / Gaps

GENERAL PUBLIC

- Alzheimer's Association
- Prevention Programs:
 - Brain Enrichment, Work Out for your Brain, Brain Health Series
- Memory Matters Community Education
- Memory Screen - Early Detection
- Community Outreach:
 - Senior Centers, Community Centers
- Support & Education ADRC Staff & Volunteers

PHYSICIANS / HOSPITALS / CLINICS

- Collaborate with Contacts
- Inform of Webinars and other Trainings
- Alzheimer's Association
- *Physician/Hospital/Clinic Outreach

PROFESSIONALS

- Alzheimer's Association
- Aging Network
- Staff Cases & Support staff working with Customers
- Share New Info via Email & Meetings
- Inform of Webinars and other Trainings
- Support & Education ADRC Staff & Volunteers

PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA AND THEIR CAREGIVERS

- Advanced Directive Presentations
- Spark Program
- \$ Memory Cafes
- Alzheimer's Association
- Adult Day Programs
- APS/CRISIS/DCS Collaborate to Reduce EPP
- Caregiver Coalition
- Benefit Specialist Services
- Office/Home Visit for Education and Intervention Assistance
- Caregiver Supports:
 - Spousal, Adult Child, Friends, Family,
 - Down syndrome & Alzheimer's
 - Grief
- Adult Day Programs
- Powerful Tools for Caregivers (Also specific to caregivers of Adult children with Disabilities)
- Alzheimer's Association
- DCS Provided Follow up Services
- DICE
- I&A Services
- AFCSP

BUSINESSES

- Purple Angel Training:
 - Banks, grocery stores, florist, restaurants etc.
- Network with Community Business Association
- *More outreach to businesses

ORGANIZATIONS

- Purple Angel Training:
 - Churches, library, YMCA, museum, etc.
- Presentation Community Groups:
 - Kiwanis Club, TOPS, Men's Club, LLL, Silver Sneakers, etc.
- *Faith Community Outreach & other organizations

GOVERNMENT

- Advocate at Village Meetings
- Advocate at Town Meetings
- *Additional advocacy needed

SCHOOLS

- *School Outreach

Caregivers



- Caregivers struggle to self identify
- Need services and support
- Need access to easy to use, readily available information to get connected to what they need
- Self Care continues to be a high need, yet under utilized programs
- Education on providing care desired

Caregivers



Caregiver of Adults with Disabilities have identified needs that are often overlooked

System impact through coalition work and education needed

Powerful Tools for Caregivers a known success

Our Goals:

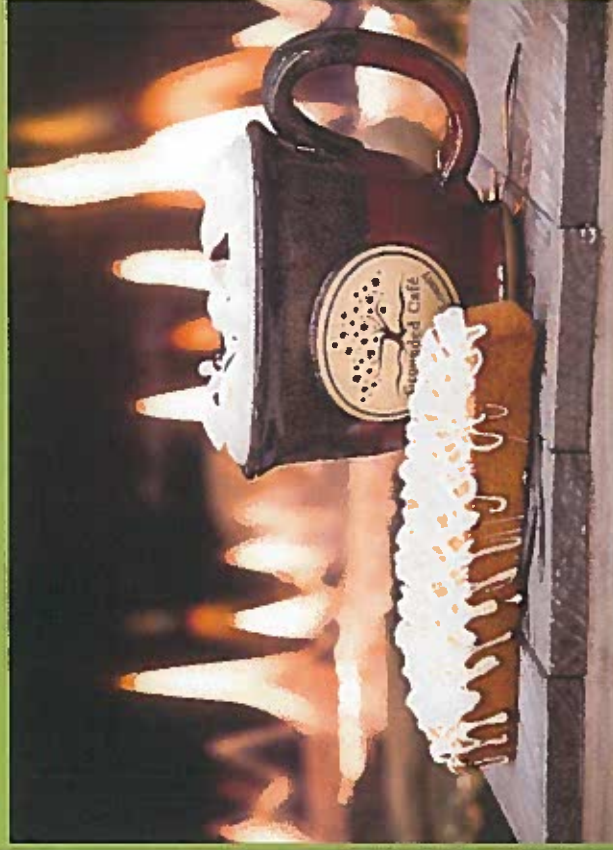
- Connecting Medicare information with caregivers who need it
- Focus on grandparents raising grandchildren-increasing referrals from Kinship Care Programs and activity programs
- Increase offering of stress reduction programs-yoga, essential oils, mindfulness
- Provide education program on personal care skill building
- Create awareness campaign "Everyone is a Caregiver"

Local



Our Goals:

- ADRC Magazine will become more accessible for those with visual impairment
- New enhanced website
- Video recordings of programs and services in partnership with NWTC
- Increase volunteer satisfaction with their experience with the ADRC-improved orientation and engagement activities
- Increase reach of ADRC magazine to rural communities
- Increase durable medical equipment and develop collaborative program with churches, ILC, and other loan closets to increase capacity



Reach People
Sooner: Café/
Employment
New Revenue

Do the best you can until
you know better. Then when
you know better, do better.

Maya Angelou

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